

A PAPER FOR THE PEOPLE.
A FIRESIDE COMPANION.
It is true if you see it in
THE BEE.
DON'T BORROW THIS PAPER.

THE BEE

WASHINGTON

The Bee
GREAT ADVERTISING MEDIUM.
TRY IT!
Do you want reliable news? Do you want a
fearless race advocate? Do you want colored
trade? Read and advertise in THE BEE!

VOL XVII.

WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1899.

No 46



Senator Quay.—Acquitted.



C. S. Noyes, Esq.
Editor of the Evening Star.



Politicians ought to tell the truth. Put a small man in a big position and he will forget himself.

Why is justice in Washington like the weather?

Because it is changeable. The justice that is meted out to the white man not given to the negro.

There is but little hope for the negro in the South.

The Bee editor is not looking for an office and neither does he want one.

Unhappy is the man who hangs on official favors.

Abolish the office of justice of the peace.

It is better that they are abolished.

All offices in the District of Columbia should be filled by election.

The negro vote will divide in 1900.

Our new leadership is made out of that which cannot be seen.

In union there is strength.

E. M. Hewlett is the most manly negro attorney before the District bar.

He is not the man to cater for favors.

If there was more manhood in negro attorneys they would succeed better.

Be truthful, it will pay always.

There is too much treachery among certain negroes to sneed.

This world was not made for the white man alone.

It is not well to tell all you know.

Be careful of what you say and to whom you say it.

Don't be too hasty in coming to a conclusion.

The Maryland politicians have not been careful for as yet.

Will the negro vote ever become a factor in American body politics?

Be what you say you are nothing more.

Deception is sooner or later detected.

An honest man is a truthful man.

You should do nothing that is distasteful to good society.

It is not the person who grins in your face, that should be regarded as your friend.

Don't place too much confidence in the person who pretends friendship.

Be honest with your fellow man.

The best policy is when you can not do a thing say so.

It will never effect you to be truthful.

Don't be alarmed at every little noise.

The try daily has been struggling hard since its publication.

It came out one day and has been trying hard ever since to make its appearance daily.

Can any one tell the difference between the old school and new school of politicians?

Well out of the great number of officers appointed in the army not one negro was appointed.

What has become of the repeal the civil service law?

Don't forget how the negroes fought on San Juan Hill.

General Miles thinks well of the negro soldiers.

And yet not a negro officer has been appointed in the regular army.

The man who speaks the truth is the man to trust.

Don't be too impetuous in your deliberation.

The man who thinks he knows it all is generally affected with the big head.

There was tyranny in the schools on the part of certain school officers.

There are some school officials too much on the old woman order.

The day will soon come when all will be placed on a level.

It is not the wise man who makes a fool of himself.

Our head swells some times beyond the usual size.

Only one man.
in Washington gives
12 cabinet size Phos
and a

Crayon Portrait for \$5.00

Its

PRICE. ARTIST. PHOTOGRAPH
723 Seventh Street, N. W.

J. J. Duvall's

- CAFE -

2027 L Street, N. W.

Is now open to accommodate ladies

and gentlemen with first-class

LUNCHEONS, ICE CREAM, CIGARS,

AND TOBACCO.

This is no joke

"Save your pennies on this and that."

By coming around to the

Stanton Flats

You will find a full line of

Groceries and

Provisions.

R. P. SOPER.

Stanton Market.

No. 1154 19th Street, Northwest.

Geo. J. Bessler,

SOUTHERN,

Meat Market

No. 713 F Street, Southwest.

Stalls: 86 to 87 Center Market, —7th

Street Wing.

Isaac Levy, & Co

No. 1001 44 Street, Southwest.

Clothing, Shoes, Hatters, and

Gents' Furnishings, Trunks, Velvets,

Jewelry, and Merchant Tailoring.

Having purchased the entire Stock

of Shoes A. Minster, 495 Penn. Ave.,

we will offer to the Public \$5 and \$6

shoes to go at \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50 \$2

\$1.50, 98c.

Branch Stores: 727 and 1021 44

Street Southwest.

HOTEL TANNER.

Board by the day, week or

month. The best Afro-

American house in Mary-

land.—Hot and Cold Baths.

Theatrical Companies a Specialty.

No. 505 W German Street,

Baltimore, Md.

Advertise in

The

Washington

Bee.

It is a business build-

der for the scores

of merchants.

Office.

1109 I Street, N. W.

FRANK HUME

WHOLESALE GROCER

1104 PENNSYLVANIA AV

WASHINGTON, D. C.

All Groceries packed and Delivered

Free of Charge.

YOUR CREDIT
IS GOOD

AT

House & Herrman

The Only Complete Housefurnishing Establishment

Washington.

1104 I Street, N. W.

Chas. E. Speiden

Manufacturer of Plain and Ornamental

IRON RAILING

Iron Porches, Window Guards,

Grills, Balconies, Gratings, Cel-

lar Doors, Etc., of Every De-

scription.

Builders' Work A Specialty.

All work Firstclass.

Shop in Rear of 1344 H Street, N. E.

GET THE BEST

When you are about to buy a Sewing Machine

do not be deceived by alluring advertisements

and be led to think you can get the best made

most popular

for a mere song. See to it that

you buy from reliable manu-

facturers that have gained a

reputation by honest and square

dealing you will then get a

Sewing Machine that is noted

the world over for its durabil-

ity. You want the one that is

easiest to manage and is

Light Running

There is none in the world that

can equal in mechanical con-

struction, durability of working

parts, fineness of finish, beauty

in appearance, or has as many

improvements as the

NEW HOME

It has Automatic Tension, Double Feed, and

on both sides of needle (patented), other in

it; New Stand (patented), driving wheel placed

on adjustable centers, thus reducing friction to

the minimum.

WRITE FOR CATALOGS.

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE CO.

MAISON, MASS. BOSTON, MASS. 18 UNION SQUARE, N. Y.

CHICAGO, ILL. ST. LOUIS, MO. DALLAS, TEXAS

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF. ATLANTA, GA

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S. OPPENHEIMER & BROS.

514 Ninth St., N. W.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Miller & Krogmann,

DEALERS IN

Hams, Bacon, Lard,

Beef and Beef Tongues.

"Dove Brand" Hams a Specialty.

451, 452 and 453 Center Market.

401 302 Northern Liberty Market.

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AT THE

BEE OFFICE.

1108 I St. N. W.

WHERE YOU CAN GET

DODGERS,

TICKETS,

PROGRAMMES,

BUSINESS CARDS,

VISITING CARDS

Reception Cards

Wedding Invitations

BILL-HEADS.

LETTER-HEADS,

STATEMENTS,

CONSTITUTIONS,

BY-LAWS,

DRAFT-BOOKS,

CHECK-BOOKS ETC.

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Liberal discount to Churches,

Benevolent Societies, Social Clubs,

Military Organizations and Labor

and Trade Unions.

All work ready when promised.

We have purchased an entire

outfit of New Type with the most

approved modern styles, enabling

us to execute our work with satis-

faction to all.

We invite you to call and inspect

our office even if you have nothing

to do.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Northwest.

James F. OYSTER

Dealer in

BUTTER; EGGS

AND

CHEESE.

MARBLE BUILDING.

[Cor. Pa. Ave. and Ninth Street.

Washington, D. C. Telephone 271.

SPURNED \$400,000 BRIBE.

FRANK S. Monnett, Attorney
General of Ohio. Says
He Did It.

ATTACKS THE OIL TRUST.

Predecessor Began Fight—Succeeded
in Having Standard Oil Co. De-
clared an Illegal Corporation.

Monnett Started Proceedings to Have the
Trust Declared in Contempt of Court,
and States that a Representative Offered
Him \$400,000 to Cease Activity—Is a
Very Persistent Man.

There is no reason why special cred-
it should be given to a public official
who spurns a bribe, yet the fact re-
mains that the public is strongly in-
clined to give such credit, and particu-
larly to one who spurns a \$400,000
bribe which he could easily have
taken under the circumstances and
never have been accused of anything
worse than quitting in a fight against
a monster monopoly that means
nothing but hard work to him.

That is why there is so much interest
in Frank S. Monnett, the young
Attorney-General of Ohio, who was
won the plaudits of the people of his
own and other States by his persis-
tent and well directed attack on the
Standard Oil Company. He has
shown the sort of courage that men
like, and, if the people of his State
ever nominate him for a higher office
than he now holds, as is not unlikely,
he will make a mighty strong candi-
date, even though the Oil Trust mag-
nates exert their tremendous money
power against him, as they surely
will do.

Mr. Monnett is not more than thirty-
eight years old. He was elected At-
torney-General of Ohio in 1895. His
predecessors had begun suit against
the Standard Oil Company which had
resulted in the declaration of the Ohio
Supreme Court that the trust was an
illegal corporation and must cease its
operations in the State. That order
had been given by the court in 1895,
and Mr. Monnett, like everybody else
familiar with the situation, knew that
the trust had made merely a pretense
of obeying it.

Immediately he started proceedings
to have the trust magates declared
in contempt of court and further pro-
ceedings to have the charters of its
constituent companies in Ohio taken
away because of the illegal alliance
into which they had entered. Through
these proceedings he has made life a
burden to the Standard Oil Company's
officers, and so wisely has he waged
his war that they are fearful of the
results.

It surprised nobody, therefore, when
a few weeks ago Mr. Monnett told of
an attempt which has been made to
get him to cease fighting by a bribe of
\$400,000. In the presence of his
brother-in-law a representative of the
trust told him where he could find
\$400,000 that nobody need ever know
he received if he would only cease his
activity. He was not asked even to
withdraw any of the suits he had be-
gun but merely to let them drag
along until his term of office expired.

What sort of a man is this young
lawyer who puts aside an immense
fortune, a fortune as great or greater
than he can hope to make by a life of
hard work?

Mr. Monnett is a quiet serious man,
of student-like appearance, one who
carefully plans his actions and weighs
the results before he moves. He is
tall, about five feet ten, not at all in-
clined to stoutness, is inclined to stoop
a little, particularly when he shoves
his hands in his pockets and walks
up and down a room thinking over a
case or conversing with a friend.

His forehead is high and broad. His
dark brown hair is parted in the mid-
dle and brushed to either side, but not
at all in a "chapple" style. His eyes
are dark, large and expressive. His
jaw is square, the lines of his mouth
are firm, and altogether he looks as
he is, a man with much reserve force
and confidence that when he needs it
it will be available.

Mr. Monnett speaks slowly and does
not allow himself to get excited. In
getting at the truth regarding the
methods and doings of the Standard
Oil Trust, Mr. Monnett has had reason
many things out and form his
own conclusions, as the trust has more
secrets than a political boss and pays
hundreds of thousands of dollars a
year to lawyers to guard them. Many
of his conclusions he finds are not jus-
tified as the evidence develops, and it
is there that the persistent character
of the man best shows.

Starting out to establish a point
with a witness, who will tell practi-
cally nothing and is constantly looking
for an opportunity to ridicule him,
Mr. Monnett frames his questions ac-
cording to the conclusions he has
reached, and as he puts them he is
soon able to ascertain from the man-
ner of the witness and the trust law-
yers whether he is on the right track
or not. If he is wrong they ridicule
him. If he is right they object and protest.

Mr. Monnett is an exceedingly affable
man. In a quiet, unostentatious
way. He does not regard himself as a
giant-killer, or a monster-hunter. He
simply knows that the laws of Ohio
prohibit operations of monopolies
within the State, that the Courts of
Ohio have declared the Standard Oil
Company to be such an illegal monop-
oly, and that as Attorney-General it is
his business to see that the laws are
enforced and the mandate of the court
obeyed.

Held the Calico.

Maurice Corson, a Palermo (N. J.)
store-keeper, who died recently,
bought a quantity of calico during the
civil war, paying 50 cents a yard for
it. When the price fell to eight cents
a yard after the war, Corson declared
he would not sell a yard of his goods
unless he realized a sum equivalent
to the price he had paid for it. The
goods remained on the shelves in Cor-
son's store for thirty-eight years, and
were finally sold for two and three
cents a yard.

BARNEGAT'S QUEER CATS.

Some With Tails, Some Without, and All
Expert Fishers and Hunters.

"Speaking of cats," said Capt. Josh
Reeves, keeper of the Lighthouse at
Sea Isle City, N. J., "recalls to mind
the time twenty years ago when every
day for several years I saw hundreds
of the most peculiar cats any man
ever looked upon. At that time I was
keeper of Barnegat Light, on the up-
per Jersey coast, and in those days
Barnegat was a mighty lonesome spot.

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THE "ROYAL" LIMITED.
MOST SUPERB DAY TRAIN IN THE WORLD.
DAILY BETWEEN
NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON.
LV NEW YORK 3:00 P.M.-AR WASH'N 8:00 P.M.
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THROUGH THE GRANDEST SCENERY IN AMERICA. ALL TRAINS VESTIBULE. ELECTRIC LIGHTED, STEAM HEATED. ALL MEALS SERVED IN DINING CARS. STATION SIXTH AND B STREETS.

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New Saloon and Restaurant

Pure Old Berkshire Rye Whiskey a specialty to cents per drink; \$1.00 quart; 50c pint; 25c half pint. Hot soup served free every day from 11 a. m. to 3 p. m. Bush's famous Beer 5c per bottle.
8, 10 1/2 N. W., Washington, D. C.

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JUST PUBLISHED—ENTIRELY NEW.

WEBSTER'S INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY
A GRAND INVESTMENT
For the Family, the School, or the Library. Revision has been in progress for over 10 years. More than 100 editorial laborers employed. \$20,000 expended before first copy was printed. Critical examination invited. Get the Best. Sold by all booksellers. Illustrated pamphlet free. G. & C. MERRIAM & CO., Publishers, Springfield, Mass., U. S. A.
Caution!—There have recently been issued several cheap reprints of the 1847 edition of Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, an edition long since superseded. These books are given "rag names," "Webster's Unabridged," "The Great Webster's Dictionary," "Webster's Big Dictionary," "Webster's Encyclopedia Dictionary," etc., etc.
Many announcements concerning them are very misleading, as the body of each, from A to Z, is 44 years old, and printed from cheap plates made by photographing the old pages.

The City Hall Buffet, 456 Louisiana, ave., n. w., James Stevens proprietor. He is an amiable gentleman.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

Who better remedy can be found? "No" every form of cough, cold, bronchitis and asthma, or for consumption in any of its stages. Dr. Willson's Compound of Pure Cod-Liver Oil and Phosphorus of Lime, Soda and Iron. "No" the fruitless, long and expensive experiment. "No" its present form can be recommended as the best preparation known to remedy vitality and vigor to flesh, nerve, blood and life. It is manufactured only by Dr. ALEXANDER S. WILSON, Chemist, Boston, who will send a illustrated circular free on application.

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PRODUCER OF

VIRGINIA WINES,

Importer of and Wholesale Dealer in the

Finest Wines & Distillates

at First Hand Price.
909 7th Street, Northwest.

CITY HALL BUFFET

* JAMES STEVENS Prop.

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Baker Whisky A Specialty.

When you are hungry or Thirsty Go to

P. F. O'Conner,

617 D Street, northwest.

Where you will always find a choice line of Whiskies and Liquors. Oysters in every Style. All are treated right.

I DRINK AT

W. Harnedy's

I DON'T, BUT I WILL HERE AFTER.

No. 3288 M Street, Northwest, GEORGETOWN D. C.

MEEHAN,
11 N. W. Cor. 7th and H sts., S. W.
One of the best places in S'h Washington
Wines, Liquors, and Cigars
Of the finest brands,
FRESH BEER DAILY.
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P. MEEHAN, Prop.

--Edward Murphy--

Wines and Liquors.

83 1/2 14th Street Northwest.
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Specially for medicinal and family use.
OXFORD and TREMONT, Pure Rye Whiskies.

WHOLESALE ONLY.

425 Tenth Street Northwest.
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Pure Old Straight rye Whiskey AT

Wines & Liquors,
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Also Manufacturer of fine Cigars.
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Wm. H. BROOKER,
PROPRIETOR OF THE
RICHMOND HOUSE.
WINES, LIQUORS, AND CIGARS.
Meals at all hours, and Game in Season.
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Edward Flynn,

DEALER IN FINE

Wines AND LIQUORS

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Armony Lodge, No. 11.

HOTELS—BALTIMORE.

SARATOGA HOTEL,

A. H. Cole, Proprietor.

Special Rates To Theatrical Troupes
New Management

Bar Stocked With The Finest Imported Wines, Liquors and Cigars.

Terms: \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day.

\$7 to \$12 per week

Howard and Saratoga Streets,

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Cars to and from Jail, Depots, pass the Hotel.

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LEECH'S

Restaurant,

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Harper Whiskey a Specialty

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THE BEST

ALEXANDRIA.

E. E. Downham & Co.

WHOLESALE

LIQUOR DEALERS,

No. 207 KING STREET,

Alexandria, Va.

OLD DOMINION FAMILY
RYE AND MOUNT VERNON
WHISKIES A SPECIALTY.

Nov. 2nd 3 mos.

STYLISH, RELIABLE
ARTISTIC
Recommended by Leading Dressmakers.
They Always Please.

McCALL'S 10c
BAZAR
PATTERNS 13c

NONE BETTER AT ANY PRICE
These patterns are sold in nearly every city and town in the United States. If your dealer does not keep them send direct to us. One cent stamps received. Address your nearest point.

THE McCALL COMPANY,
138 to 146 W. 14th Street, New York
BRANCH OFFICES:
180 Fifth Ave., Chicago, and
1051 Market St., San Francisco.

McCALL'S 50c
MAGAZINE YEAR

Brightest Magazine Published
Contains Beautiful Colored Plates.
Illustrates Latest Patterns, Fashions, Fancy Work.
Agents wanted for this magazine in every locality. Beautiful premiums for a little work. Write for terms and other particulars. Subscription only 50c. per year, including a FREE Pattern.
Address THE McCALL CO.,
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E. MYERS & CO.

Maryland

Rye

Whiskies,

302 Exchange Place,

Our Specialties:

FRARY'S OWL WHISKEY,

BAKER'S PURE RYE

WHISKEY, HOGS

AND HOGS AND

PATAPSCO CLUB WHISKEY

Importers of

BRANDIES, WINES, GINS,

ALE, AND STOUT, ETC.

P. O. BOX 445.

BALTIMORE, MD

TELEPHONE CALL 1576.

Nov. 2nd 3 mos.

Mrs. D. C. Jones at 220 B Street and 235 Penn. avenue, n. w., is a place where you can be well cared for. Jones is a whole soul business woman

AROUND PUERTO RICO.

Life Among the Natives, Their Industries and Their Idiosyncrasies.

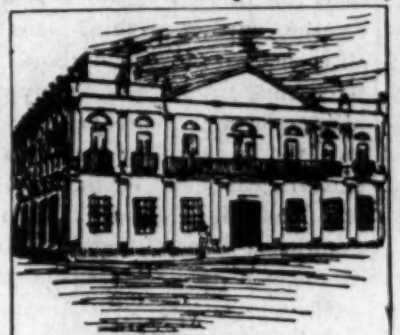
THE CITY OF PONCE.

Great Enthusiasm With Which Americans Are Greeted in the Ancient City.

Splendid Chances for American Capital and Brains—The Well Built Culverts Along the Railroads—Best Opportunity for Extension and Improvement Seems to be Tobacco and Coffee.

Albert Gardner Robinson, a newspaper correspondent, went with the army of Gen. Miles last Summer into Puerto Rico. He wrote at the time accounts of the varied series of almost bloodless conquests and peaceful victories that marked the line of advance. He also kept his eyes open and learned a great deal about the Puerto Ricans, their mode of life, their industries, and their idiosyncrasies.

Mr. Robinson says: "The departure of the expedition to Puerto Rico and its journey there have been told many times. I had quarters on the transport D. H. Miller, which carried regulars, including Light Battery C of the Seventh United States, Artillery, and some cavalry, with 150 horses. We had four boats and one life raft. Not one of the boats would have lived in a heavy seaway, and one or two of them would hardly have floated on a mill pond. Had any



CUSTOM HOUSE AT MAYAGUEZ.

of the possibilities of an ocean voyage occurred, had fire broken out, or had we run into one of the hurricanes local to that region, the soldiers of the United States would have been exposed to dangers and to risks which might have been greatly modified by the issuance of proper orders, which would have kept the ships within hailing distance of each other, or by the provision of an adequate equipment of boats and rafts.

"On the night of Aug. 2 the transport dropped anchor off the harbor of Ponce. Here the men heard for the first time of the landing at Guanica of the detachment from Santiago, and of the surrender of Ponce, without a shot being fired.

As soon as possible, I made my way to Ponce, which is a sort of compound place. It consists of the city proper, some two miles inland, and of the port city La Playa. Here I first had a good chance to observe the natives of the lower classes. Men, women, and children appear to occupy the bulk of their time in eating mangoes, that fruit which Lady Brassey so aptly describes by pronouncing it to be one of the most delicious of fruits, but to be eaten only in one's bathtub. When not busy eating mangoes, scores of these people parade the streets and the Ponce rounds in search of wealth. I was met everywhere with expressions of joy as an American who had helped to bring about the change of affairs. The better class of citizens showed me the most cordial hospitality whenever the occasion offered. But the satisfaction of a gentleman whom I met was less vociferous than that displayed by our waiter in a cafe where another citizen was asked his feeling in the matter of the change of affairs. The waiter overheard the question, and quite brought down the house by his vigorous howl of 'Viva los Americanos.' But the same sentiment appears to pervade all classes. A local paper changed its title to La Nueva Era, No. 1. Numero 1. (The New Era. Year 1. Number 1.)

In due time I reached San Juan. What most struck me on the journey was the excellence of the great has been written. Concerning the military road about which so much was said of the island, the average speed of which is sixteen miles an hour, the roadbed is fairly good and the well-built culverts, where the line crosses the little streams, might well be imitated by many a railroad in the States. But the lines are short and run along the coast. Puerto Rico needs a proper railway system, and it needs American capital and American brains



A STREET IN PONCE.

to build it. The first company in the field is likely to hold a monopoly, as a district which is hardly half the size of the State of New Jersey does not present unlimited chances for competition. It is therefore quite desirable that such an enterprise be essayed by bonafide operators. Some four or five hundred miles of track are all that would be necessary, and perhaps all that would be desirable, at present. The belt line should be completed. It would draw from and supply the lowland border of the coast line, and by doing so greatly economize in the expense of marketing the sugar crop, which is the principal industry of that

region. It would also open up many possibilities in agriculture that are now hardly profitable and connect the principal towns and cities. This would be a convenience, for, fourteen hours in a carriage is a hard and tiring journey, even over that best of roads from San Juan to Ponce. The natives are too conservative to appreciate at once the American mode of business and American enterprise, still in some departments of industry much may undoubtedly be done by American energy and ability. There may be something in sugar, but the best opportunity for extension and improvement seems to be in tobacco and coffee. But, unlike a newly settled country, Puerto Rico is no place for a poor man. Land is dear and the island appears to be a place for capital to develop in ways that will enrich the investor and give to its employees a better opportunity for a better living.

But woe betide the eager American with meagre capital, while looking about for an opening; he soon drops into the prevalent indolence. It is in the air and in the life. For a time it is possible to fight it, but the conviction grows that ultimately one must yield to it and accept manana as the law of life.

AMERICAN GIRLS IN CUBA.

The Natives Look Upon Our Women With Wonder Amusement.

The Americans are naturally the wonder and amazement of the Santo Domingo natives. The entire nervous system of the city is daily being shocked by the new sights and the new events since America took possession. The people here are accustomed to a very formal way of speech and action. They walk as if every step were studied, and the more enlightened talk with the utmost preciseness. The free and easy going way of the visitors is astounding to them. The American comes out with his hearty laugh, not caring who is around, and the dainty señoritas look at one another in wonderment.

An American girl is the most interesting of all sights to them. They watch her in silent amazement from the time she appears in view until she has turned the corner. They seem to think the American woman the most wonderful of all earthly objects. The Santiago ladies, no matter how hot the day, always dress in black when they appear on the Plaza de Armas at "la tarde" for the usual evening's promenade. The other evening an American girl was there in a blood-red costume, made of some kind of thin, flowing gauze material. She promenade with young United States officers, and the piling of the sun at midnight would not have attracted more attention. But the thing which threw the whole city into commotion was the appearance of a young American girl on the plaza riding a wheel and wearing a white costume with a short skirt. Such a thing as a girl's riding a wheel was never before dreamed of in Santiago. This fair American cyclist was doubtless out for the purpose of having a little fun and she succeeded in astounding the natives with an event they would talk about for a lifetime under usual conditions.

No less amazed was Santiago society when a Chicago lady appeared at a fashionable reception in full evening dress. It was square-neck decollete gown. Santiago women had seen such things in pictures, but they did not believe the illustrations true to life until the Chicago belle stood before them as the living exemplar.

The Army's Siege Guns.

The heavy field artillery which was taken to Cuba with General Shafter's expedition has been returned to the Washington arsenal. The guns represent the highest type of movable ordnance possessed by the United States Army, and it is doubtful if it is surpassed in effectiveness and power by the siege pieces of European Powers. It was disappointing to the ordnance experts of the Army, who have been indefatigably perfecting these weapons for the last five years. To them the campaign of Santiago was not a siege technically, but an assault, and it was therefore not possible to use siege artillery. The operations were so rapid, and the progress of the firing line toward the objective city was achieved in such a short time, that so opportunity was permitted to bring up the heavy howitzers which were to be relied upon to make the Spanish trenches speedily untenable, as well as demolish the fortifications. For a siege the light artillery proved wholly ineffective, just as experienced ordnance officers knew it would. El Caney was fired at half a day by a light battery, which did no real harm, and the town was finally taken by an aggressive infantry charge. Similar conditions prevailed in the capture of San Juan Hill, and Santiago finally capitulated without being damaged by army fire.

It was said that the Army siege guns were not utilized because the roads were too poor to permit transportation of such heavy weights to the front, but the expert artilleryists declare the 4-inch tires of the heavy guns will go anywhere that Army wagons can go.

These guns are of two kinds—the 7-inch howitzers and the 5-inch guns. The howitzers weigh 3,700 pounds each, and when on the road their trunnions fit in the sockets at the rear of the carriages, being placed in the forward sockets only when firing. They throw a 125-pound shell over an effective range exceeding five miles, using a charge of eight pounds of smokeless powder.

Great Wealth of Negroes.

Negros is ranked among the eleven largest islands in the Philippine archipelago, its approximate area being 2,800 square miles. The total population, according to the latest Spanish statistics, is 204,660.

Negros lies parallel to Cebu, and is separated from that island by a strait about fifteen miles wide. The largest towns in Negros are Iloilo, Zamboanga, Bais and Bacolod. The last named is the administrative centre. Considering its size, Negros is regarded by some authorities as the richest in the archipelago. There are many large sugar plantations, and sugar raising is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. In the Escalante region splendid tobacco is grown. The low lands along the coast are in a fine state of cultivation.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

HOLDING A SPECIAL TERM FOR ORPHANS' COURT

Application having been made to the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, holding a special term for Orphans' Court business, for probate of a last will and testament and codicils, and for letters of administration with will annexed on said estate, by Jupiter Taylor, praying that Henry E. Baker be appointed as Administrator of said estate, it is ordered that the said application be heard on Friday, the 12th day of May, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock a. m., to show cause why such application should not be granted. This notice shall be published in the Washington Bee Reporter and The Washington Bee once in each of three successive weeks before the return day therein mentioned—the first publication to be not less than thirty days before said return day.

By the Court.

A. C. Bradley, Justice.

ATTEST: L. N. McGee, Register of Wills.

Jno. R. Lynch and D. R. McCarty, Attorneys for Applicant.

H. K. FULTON

LOAN OFFICE

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, & MONEY LOANED ON EASY PAYMENTS.

H. K. Fulton has removed

his Loan Office from his old

stand, 1218 Pa., avenue to his

handsome new building, 314

9th street, n. w., between Penn.

ave. and D st. n. w., where he

will be pleased to see his old

friends and customers.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND

SILVER, UNREDEEMED PLEDGES

FOR SALE.

314 9th Street, Northwest.

Established 1866

BURNSTINE LOAN OFFICE

301 Penn. Ave. N. W.

Gold and silver watches, diamonds,

jewelry, pistols, guns, mechanical

tools, ladies and gentlemen's wear in

apparel.

Old gold and silver bought.

Unredeemed pledges for sale.

BARGAINS

IN

PIANOS

Upright and Square Pianos.

On Easy terms

Chas. M. Steiff,

Steiff Piano Warehouses,

521 Eleventh Street, Northwest

well known that the democratic party

South are mutually dependent and act

in concord at the proper time. To

swear by Tammany in New York and

to exorcise the democratic party else-

where is a strange plan of procedure.

It says too plainly that something

more tangible than principles may be

a factor in the matter.

It is in the air that negroes should

divide their votes; but it is not urged

that this should be done without am-

ple cause. The divergence on a party

because it is a possibility would be

senseless. If other parties that are

candidates for power can map out

programs whereby lynchings are to

decrease, "jim crow" car legislation

to be rendered null and void and the

onward march of disfranchisement

and the thousand and one ways of petty

discriminations are to be arrested,

then those parties should jump at once

into popular favor and claim the ne-

groes' vote on the strength of their

programs.

However such a party is not advisable

owing to the tendency it would have

to draw more rigid the lines that do

exist. But such a party is the only

one that could rightfully set up a

claim to the negro in the face of the

republican party. It seems folly to

attempt to weaken the power of a party

that is the known author of all that

makes a people. This may be hide-

bound in the language of a contempo-

rary, but be that as it may, it is history

and not fiction.

So it cannot be seen, no matter who

order it, where the negroes may go

in order to better their civil or political

conditions. Do other parties offer

any advantages over the well known

attitude of the republicans?

The 37th anniversary of the Emancipation of slaves in the District of Columbia was celebrated with appropriate exercises at the Lyceum of the Second Baptist church on last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Jesse Lawson presiding and Mr. Benj. Washington in charge of singing. The orator of the afternoon was Recorder H. P. Cheatham, who delivered a forcible and elegant address reviewing the history and progress of the negro since his emancipation, and suggested many good lessons for his future welfare. The address was well received. The applause being loud and continuous. A discussion followed, participated in by Mr. Mrs. B. V. Lockwood, Miss Lucy Moten, Register Lyons, P. B. S. Pinchback, L. C. Moore, L. H. Peterson, Booker T. Washington and T. Thomas Fortune. Prof. Dixon sang a solo, the exercises closed with benediction by the chaplain.

Frank Hume, the old reliable, 454

Pa. ave. northwest. Groceries by the

wholesale and retail. All goods packed

and delivered free. Call and see

You are in need of cakes. Do you

want first class cakes of all kinds,

fresh every day? Go to 1007-1009

N. Y. ave. n. w. Don't delay. Large

ruit, pound and other cakes made to

order.

THE CONGRESSIONAL LYCEUM.

LIEUT. CLARK READS—OUR NEW LEADERSHIP.

The paper entitled "A phase of Infantry Work," read by Lieut. Thomas H. R. Clarke before the Congressional lyceum Sunday afternoon last was highly instructive and showed that the essayist was thoroughly familiar with the laws, rules and regulations which now govern regiments of infantry in camp or field whether in times of peace or war.

The speaker said that a body of infantry whether a regiment, brigade, division or corps, was in brief a vast fighting machine, the successful operations of which were the result of strict discipline and the rigid but just enforcement of military laws and regulations. He referred to the fact that "articles of war" were of British origin and that our army code contains one hundred and twenty-eight such articles and two "drag net" articles, which covers all offences not specified in the one hundred and twenty-eight. He also observed that when in action infantry did not now stand close together and present a solid front to the enemy, as was done in the last civil war. Military tacticians had learned from the Red men of the West that great damage could be inflicted on the enemy by thin columns than by moving in solid ones, and that abolition of the old line was forced in that time of battle it is just as important to preserve the lives of their own as to destroy those of the enemy.

Dr. W. Bruce Evans, principal of the Mott school and W. L. Houston of the record and pension division, War Department, spoke at length and referred to the manner in which infantry and cavalry were disposed of and massacred by the great commanding generals at the battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Waterloo and Balaklava.

Lieut. Minkins, observed that he had served with Lieut. Clarke in the 8th U. S. V. Volunteers and hence fully appreciated all that he had said. Lawyer J. H. Stewart remarked that as he knew a great deal more about civil and criminal law and procedure than about military law he was forced thereby to concede all that had been advanced by the essayist. Short addresses complimenting the essayist were made. Prof. Geo. W. Jackson of the Sixth Auditor's Office and Messrs. Faucett, Piles and Green.

The vocal solo by Miss Sophia Colbert and "The Battle of Manassas" an instrumental solo by Miss Blanche Coleman were well rendered and liberally applauded.

Tomorrow afternoon at 4 p. m., Lawyer and Editor W. Calvin Chase will read a paper entitled "Our new Leadership." It is understood that the editor's production will be a "red hot" state paper, loaded to the muzzle with unanswerable facts and figures and that he will be bomb-proof to the score of local orators who are making great preparation for the verbal and friendly conflict during the exercises.

Miss Marie James will render vocal solos and Lillian V. Green an instrumental solo.

SUMMER RESORTS.

Furnished Rooms With or Without Board at Moderate Prices.

CLINTON COTTAGE

1820 Atlantic Avenue,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Emanuel Murray Pro.

Wholesale and Retail Ice Cream

Manufactory.

ICE CREAM

PARLORS.

Open May 1st 1899.

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Illustrated History

of the Spanish-

American War

READY FOR SALE

EVERYWHERE

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Together with

The Battle Calendar

of the Republic.

Compiled by

EDGAR STANTON MACLAY

Historian of the U. S. Navy.

THE STANDARD

AMERICAN ANNUAL.

PRICE 25 CENTS.

Postpaid to any address.

THE WORLD, Pulitzer Building,

NEW YORK.

STUDENT TAILORS AT YALE.

Two Wide-Awake and Enterprising "Theologs" Startle "Old Ely."

EARNING THEIR WAY.

William Lysander Burbank Collins and Robert Stuart Young are the Men of the Tailoring Firm.

Went into Business Simply as a Means of Earning Their Passage Through the Divinity School—Will No Doubt Be as Successful Saving Souls as Selling Suits.

Two wide-awake and enterprising young theologs in the Yale Divinity School have startled old Ely and the world at large by hanging a tailor's sign on the door in the dormitory known on the Campus as "West Divinity Hall."

William Lysander Burbank Collins, the head of the firm of tailoring divines, who will not write "D. D." after his name until 1901, is an ideal theological student in appearance. Tall, spare, almost bony in his leanness, with sloping and stooping shoulders, a full dark beard clipped close, which is less expensive than a shaven face, and eyeglasses that denote the burning of midnight oil.

He is thirty years old, and hails from Keene, N. H., Denman Thompson's native town, and before he was twenty-one built and paid for a home for his parents, after which he set out for an education and was graduated from Amherst.

Room 110, West Divinity, presents a curious mixture of the tailor shop, study and young gentlemen's den.

The table is heaped with text books and learned treatises on theology, mixed hopelessly with sample books and sample cards, showing the latest patterns for fancy vestings, the swiftest thing worn in New York. Price \$15, as one announcement of the "student tailors" says seductively.

Student Collins, in reply to a question said:

"Tailoring? Yes sir; why not? Isn't it an honest calling? Isn't it honorable? Isn't it respectable?"

"We're doing a smashing business, too. We've got to live, and my partner's got a wife and baby to look out for, too."

"My partner, Robert S. Young, is only twenty-four years old. He's from Peoria or Kankakee, or somewhere in Illinois."

"To tell the truth, the idea is his. He's tailoring at the college and sold \$2,000 worth of goods last year. We began in November and we've sold over fifty suits, over \$800 worth already, but we've only just begun to advertise. I believe in advertising."

At this moment a customer came. He was a fellow-divinity student. He wanted a serge suit.

"Now, I've got a lot of new samples, old man, and I want to show 'em to you," began the Rev. Dr. Collins, briskly. "I tell you they're dandies. This is a line from one of the largest houses in Chicago, and I'll make you a special price on 'em."

The salesman was running over a large book of tailor's samples with the deftness of an expert.

"My partner handled them last year at his college, and I'm telling you they are dandies. I want to get a sample order, and so I will let you have 'em a dollar off. Here's the most popular blue serge at \$15—I'll let you have 'em at \$14."

"Well, they have got a serge down at one of the stores for \$10 that looks just like your \$15 suit," faltered the customer.

"A tailor-made suit is always better made; the button-holes don't break out, the buttons don't come off, the trimmings are of better material; you can always have 'em altered and they always fit better," the tailor-salesman divinity student retorted. "Besides, blue is the most expensive dye used; it's so full of aluminum."

The sun will oxidize the color in these cheap serges and turn them brown. They can't sell any of these serges ready-made downtown any cheaper than I'll make 'em to order."

By the Rev. William Lysander Burbank Collins throws himself into the struggle for the salvation of souls as he does into the sale of a fourteen-dollar suit of clothes, there will be a great awakening in the neighborhood of his ministry.

The firm have gone into the business of clothing their fellow students simply as a means of earning their passage through the divinity school and their preparation for that greater work of clothing souls with the garment of righteousness.

Apparently they will not have to wait on table at some summer resort hotel during next vacation, but may themselves luxuriate on the verandas at Newport, Saratoga or in the Catskills, provided a shocked conversation doesn't break up their business.

White House Clocks.

There are clocks innumerable—historical and commonplace—in the home of the president of the United States. But one of the clocks is of American make. It was bought by James Monroe and has always remained in the green room. It keeps just as good time as its foreign contemporaries, though in the early days America did not shine as a successful clockmaking country.

The clock in the blue parlor was once owned by Napoleon Bonaparte, who gave it to Lafayette, who in turn bestowed it upon Washington. It has a frame of alabaster and gilt bronze, and is wound but once a month. It keeps time to-day as accurately as when it was new.

The Lincoln clock is in the red room and is made of ebony and gold. It strikes the halves and quarters as well as the hours.

In the room now occupied by Mrs. McKinley is a clock which has been ticking away for thirty years. The clock with which the public is most familiar is on the stairs leading to the President's office, and many a weary and anxious waiter has watched his hands creep relentlessly across the face. It is modern and commonplace. The private secretary has a clock with a cathedral gong, which is a good time-keeper.

LONG DISTANCE TALKING.

The Latest Development of Telegraphy Sending Messages Through the Air.

WIRES NOT NECESSARY.

M. Ducretet, the French Expert, Despatches and Receives Communications a Distance of 13 Miles.

Wireless Telegraphy Makes Enormous strides in Europe—Professor Marconi, the Most Successful of Many Experimenters, was Only 25 Years Old—Began Work in Italy and is Now Working.

M. Ducretet can now send wireless telegraph messages a distance of thirteen miles. He is the inventor whose researches in aerial telegraphy have received the encouragement of the French Government ever since the remarkable success of Marconi in England.

L. S. General Gowdy had received instructions from Washington to keep the Government informed of French progress in this important branch of invention, and he applied to M. Ducretet for a summary of his discoveries. In reply, the electrician communicated the above fact, adding that his messages are dispatched and received at the summits of masts 90 feet high. He says that he has accomplished, in the face of great difficulties, the automatic registration of messengers.

Wireless telegraphy made enormous strides last year in Europe. Although it has been experimented with in this country with more or less success, it is doubtful if many Americans realize that a system covering a distance of twelve miles has been in practical operation off the English coast all winter.

This is between the South Foreland Lighthouse and the East Goodwin Lightship. By the use of Marconi's system messages are flashed continually from ship to shore and vice versa without the aid of wire. In this way many lives and much valuable property have been saved, since it has been possible for the men tossed in the lightship to communicate to those on shore the plight of vessels that have ventured to close to that graveyard of good ships, the Goodwin Sands. This was notably the case several months ago when the large ship Elbe went aground.

Professor Marconi, the most successful of the many experimenters who have worked on this problem along identical principles, is only twenty-five years old, and his researches have already won him a fortune. He began the work in Italy, his native country, and the Italian Government hastened to pay him a handsome price for his invention for use on war ships. Then the young professor went to England, where he was received with open arms. The light-house lightship equipment is one of the results of his sojourn in England.

Confident that he could transmit messages a much greater distance than twelve miles, Marconi proposed to establish communication of this kind between the English and French coasts, but the French Government for a long time withheld its consent from any such enterprise. Viewing the progress of wireless telegraphy in England and Italy, however, and the fact that the German Emperor was dabbling in it for the benefit of his army and navy, the French Government at length withdrew its opposition to the trans-Channel system, which Marconi is now working at, and at the same time gave its assistance and support to a native inventor, M. Ducretet, who had been working along the same lines without much encouragement.

On top of the tall building in Paris where M. Ducretet had his laboratory is reared a mast, through the top of which passes a wire which is connected in the laboratory below with an electric conductor, a Ruhmkorff coil and an accumulating battery made after a special plan.

The greater the distance between stations the higher must the receiving and transmitting instruments be installed above the surface of the earth. That is because the earth's horizon must not intervene between them. Strangely enough, though, it has been found in short distance experiments that even stone walls do not interfere with the current of diminish the precision of messages.

Without entering into technicalities about a discovery which presents many points of mystery even to scientists, it may be explained for the benefit of laymen that the principle of wireless telegraphy is really the principle by which one tuning fork will give out a note in response to the vibrations produced by the striking of another tuning fork near by.

Gives No Flash.

It is reported that the new French rapid-fire gun invented by Col. Humbert gives no flash or sign of fire. If this be true the French have made an advance in artillery second only in importance to that which marked the introduction by them of smokeless powder, says the scientific American. In the operations around Santiago the only means by which our men could locate the position of the enemy was by the flash. If this should be removed the art of war, especially on land, will become more difficult than ever, for a masked battery of smokeless powder and flashless guns would be positively undetectable. The only description of the gun that has come to hand is rather obscure; but it would seem that an attempt is made to cool the larger portion of the gases below their flash point before they are allowed to reach the open air. The rate of fire has reached a maximum of twenty shots per minute. To accommodate the increased expenditure of ammunition it is proposed to reduce a single battery from four to five guns and increase the number of ammunition wagons.

While the wedding service is going on in Japan, the bride kindles a torch and the bridegroom lights a fire from it and burns the wife's playthings.

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Chas. Heitmuller keeps
hand. He is an *apple* fresh

WHITE CYCLISTS HONOR COLORED.

ALL SIT DOWN TOGETHER AT THE ANNUAL DINNER OF THE ASSOCIATED CYCLING CLUBS.

SERVED BY WHITE WAITERS.

CALUMET CYCLE CLUB HAS LARGEST REPRESENTATION AND IN ITS HONOR NEGRO MELODIES ARE SUNG.

COMPLIMENT COLORED MEN.

From the New York Herald.

Twenty-five colored wheelmen sat down with one hundred and twenty-five white wheelmen at the first annual dinner of the Associated Cycling Clubs of New York at the Tuxedo last night. Magistrate Simms, president of the Associated Cycling Clubs, officiated as toastmaster, and in complimentary terms referred to the presence of so large a delegation from the colored members of the organization.

COLORED DELEGATION THE LARGEST. Nearly twenty clubs were represented at the dinner, but the largest single representation was that from the Calumet Cycle Club, of Manhattan, composed of colored wheelmen only.

Other clubs largely represented were the Century Wheelmen, the Manhattan Bicycle Club, the Harlem, Morris, Greenwich, Riverside, Quill Club, Crescent, Prospect, Knickerbocker, A. C. and Mecca Wheelmen, the Metropolitan Bicycle Club, the Yorkville, Triumph, and Royal Arcanum Wheelmen, the New York Firemen's Cycle Club, the Madison Wheelmen, the Eighth Regiment Wheelmen and the Vigilant Cycle Club.

Representatives from several of these clubs referred in flattering terms to the co-operation of their colored brethren in matters affecting the general interests of wheelmen.

On the president's right sat Isaac B. Potter, former president of the League of American Wheelmen, and next to him M. M. Belding, Jr., chief consul of the L. A. W. for this State. The League of American Wheelmen has several times voted to bar colored wheelmen from membership in that body.

Dr. Williams on behalf of the Calumet Cycle Club, made a speech in which he pledged his club to support any measures in the interests of the wheelmen introduced by the Associated Cycling Clubs. He was heartily applauded by the members of the other clubs present.

SUNG NEGRO MELODIES. In deference to the occasion three negro melodies were sung standing by all present—"Enjoy Yourself," "Kiss Me Honey, Do," and "How I Love My Lu."

Among the speakers who responded to toasts were Bernard J. York, president of the Board of Police Commissioners; M. L. Bridgman, president of the Cycle Dealers' Board of Trade; I. B. Potter and M. M. Belding, Jr.

Commissioner York said the Police Department was anxious to increase the cycle squad in all the boroughs of the city, and that the policy of the city government was heartily in sympathy with the wheelmen in their agitation for better pavements.

Letters of regret were read from Gov. Roosevelt, Lieut. Gov. Woodruff, Mayor Van Wyck, Randolph Guggenheimer, president of the Municipal Council, and John Ford, member of the State Legislature.

It was the opinion of those present that never before in this city had white and colored persons sat down to a banquet at a banquet of this character and where the serving waiters were white.

AMUSEMENTS.

Extra Times!

SECOND EDITION 11:30.

The Latest! The United States naval and land forces are winning glorious victories in the Philippines.

Nevertheless, The Congressional Lyceum,

Will hold its second Grand Follies Entertainment

At Odd Fellows Hall, 1506 M street northwest, for two weeks as follows:

April 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, May 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1899.

Proceeds to meet the expenses of Hymn books and Song services.

Special, Mirth-Provoking Attractions each evening, including up-to-date Cake walks and Prize walks.

That all may enjoy themselves, a committee has been selected to preserve good order.

REFRESHMENTS. will be in charge of the active Ladies Auxiliary.

Music by the Capital City Orchestra Prof. Benj. Holmes, director.

CARD OF ADMISSION, - 10c.

MISS M. E. WARE,

Will conduct a Course of Lectures, in Domestic Science and Practical Lessons in Cooking at,

Sojourners' Truth Home, 2007 Vermont Ave., northwest.

The course will be given in 12 lessons. First lecture Monday May 1st, from 7 to 9 p. m.

Terms Reasonable—For further information address, MISS WARE, 50 Paterson St. N. E.

POPULAR NAMES OF WARS.

The Conquered Nation Almost Invariably Comes First—Many Cases.

The conflict between the United States and Spain has passed into history as the "Spanish-American" war. At first glance there is nothing strange in this fact. Nobody has ever found out the real source of the names of the millions of objects and events. Ordinarily it might almost seem the names were given by accident or chance. The matter of naming wars, however, seems to follow a set rule. Examination reveals the fact that in almost every case the designation of a war by a certain popularly accepted name shows at once the victor and the vanquished, and that in such cases the first name, if two be given, or the one name, if there be only one, is the name of the conquered nation. The two that will at once occur to anyone's memory are the "Franco-Prussian" war, in which the French were defeated, and our own "Spanish-American" war.

But there are others. In the Trojan war, so-called, the Trojans were defeated by the Greeks and Troy was besieged and captured. The Macedonian wars were gained by the Romans. In the two Punic wars (Punicas: Phoenician; Carthaginian, because Carthage was a Phoenician colony) the Carthaginians were defeated and Carthage was seized by the Romans. In modern times the "Napoleonic" wars, so called, ended in the destruction of the armies of Napoleon and the capture and imprisonment of the emperor. The "Indian" war of 1841 resulted in the establishment by Great Britain of its power over the Indian empire. The "Crimean" war was significant of the defeat of Russia by the allied armies (1856). The "Austro-Italian" war (1859-1860) ended with the defeat of Austria and the independence of Italy. In the "Schleswig-Holstein" war (1864) the Danes were defeated and forced to cede Holstein and Schleswig to the victorious Austro-Prussian coalition. It was of this war about a very complicated situation that Disraeli said, when asked to explain it, that only two men, of whom he was one, in the whole United Kingdom had ever understood what it was and what it was for. The other man was dead, and he had forgotten. Next comes the "Austro-Prussian" war, in which Prussia, by winning the decisive battle of Sadowa, defeated the Austrians. Then we have the "Franco-Prussian" war, ending at Sedan (1870) with the annihilation of the French. The "China-Japan" war, in which the Japanese were conquerors, the "Greece-Turkish" war, resulting in victory to the Turks, and our own "Spanish-American" war completes the series, and seems to sustain the contention that wars are named after the conquered and not from the conquerors.

Humor Lurks in Ignorance. Some of the answers handed in on examination are extremely funny, especially for library and clerical positions. One young woman who aspired to hand out books at the public library opined that Chicago's literary lion, Hobart Chatfield Chatfield-Taylor, wrote The Vicar of Wakefield, while Mr. Canterbury wrote Canterbury Tales. This refreshing young person also stated that Mark Twain was the pseudonym of Marc Antony. Her knowledge was not confined to literature alone, for she gave the interesting information that Richard Wagner was a "street car magnate." The three greatest epics she pronounced to be The Psalm of Life, Old Oak in Bucket, and Owen Meredith's Lullaby. Being asked to write a short account of herself, the young woman declared that "I am merely a drop in the great ocean of humanity." One of the examiners unfeeling remarked that "if she stays in that hot library she'll find herself merely a grease spot."

A man who wanted the position of examiner himself, gave it as his unvarnished judgment that "prohibit" may be spelled either "prohibit" or "proppit," according to "whether you prefer Webster or other authorities."

The World's Table. When we sit down to the great feast with mankind we are enjoying many things that have delighted fair women and brave men in the past, things that have been on the tables of the cities great in history and in story. There are some things which have been added through the incentive of the rewards offered by those Eastern monarchs who were frequently desirous of new dishes, as that Roman one was for a new pleasure. Many of these things are owed to travelers who brought them from far places. Many have been lifted from the huts and wigwags of savages to the table of the world. Most have curiously watched animals eat that they might learn the probable effects of foods on themselves. Much so far as Europe is concerned, is owed to the Arabs; something to the Crusaders, armies have brought back new foods, as that of Alexander the Great and those of the Romans. To the wealth of ancient agriculture modern research has added much. Nearly every country has added something, and nearly every sea. Every part of nature has made its contribution.

Too Inquisitive. Tommy—Did you do much fighting during the war, pa? Papa—I did my share of it, Tommy. Tommy—Did you make the enemy run? Papa—You're right, I did, Tommy. Tommy—Did they catch you, pa?

See Determined by Hair. An authority on microscopy states that the hair of a woman can be distinguished by its construction from that of a man when examined through the microscope.

Woman Bank President. Miss Frances E. Mason is president of the National Bank in Limerick, Me., one of the sound institutions of the state. The bank was founded by her father, J. M. Mason, and its interests have been ably promoted under her leadership.

London's Policemen. London has 13,564 policemen, or nineteen to every one of its 688 square miles.

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AN ODD CHRISTENING.

But It Was Strictly According to Traditions of the Sea.

There lives a man in Detroit, intelligent, prosperous and happy, who does not know that he has a living relative in the world. He bears the deprivation philosophically, and seems to regard it as something of a distinction to be alone in the world.

"Nearly fifty years ago," he relates, "I was picked up by a slow sailing vessel some 600 miles from Liverpool. I was a lusty youngster of five, lashed to a mast, a pleasing assurance that the parents whom I barely recall loved me and had a care for my safety in the catastrophe that must have caused their own deaths. I was cold, hungry, thirsty and sleepy when taken aboard the old-time trader. My appearance was, of course, against me, and my clamor to be supplied with creature comforts did not please the gruff captain, who had a dense ignorance of children and their management. His first order was to give me the rope's end, but there was successful intercession, and I was cared for, while he growled at his hard luck.

"But the captain took sick and found more comfort in my prattle than in anything else provided for him. He took a great liking to me and called me his son. As soon as he was up he decided that I must be christened, one of the few things that he knew should be attended to in the case of children. Of course, there was no chaplain aboard, so the captain himself undertook the ceremony. He gathered the crew about and with a mixed knowledge of his duties he dared about him as he asked whether anyone knew just cause why I should not be christened.

"If there is," he roared, "speak up like a man or forever hold your clapper." Then he suddenly cracked a bottle of wine over my head and christened me.

Here the citizen laughed and added that he was nine when the captain died, and had made his own way ever since.

The Power of Imagination.

The fact that the throes of the imagination under great nervous excitement often produce a corresponding physical frenzy was illustrated recently in the case of a man who had gone to sleep with his artificial teeth in his mouth. Waking suddenly with a "shaking sensation he found his teeth had disappeared, he looked in the glass and water where they were usually deposited, did not see them there, and realized that they must be far down his throat. Choking and struggling, he hammered on the door of a friend sleeping in the house, who, seeing his critical condition, vainly endeavored to draw the teeth out of the sufferer's throat. He could feel the teeth, but had not the strength to extricate them. He ran for a blacksmith, who lived a few doors away, but the blacksmith's hand was too big to put into the man's mouth.

A doctor had been sent for, but he was so long in coming that the victim of the accident seemed likely to die of suffocation before the physician arrived. A little girl of ten years was brought, under the impression that her small hand might reach the obstacle and withdraw it, but she got frightened and began to cry. The sufferer became black in the face, his throat swelled out and his friends expected every moment to be his last, when finally the doctor arrived. He heard the history of the case, saw that the teeth were not on the man's jaws nor in their nightly receptacle, felt the throat and chest of the sufferer, and withdrew a foot from the floor. There he saw the whole set of teeth. He adjusted them in the jaws of the patient, told him to breathe freely, and every symptom of suffocation disappeared.

Tiny Pine Tree.

One of the most remarkable features of Japanese gardening is the way in which every plant and tree in a famous garden will be reproduced in miniature, by a system of dwarfing which has been handed down from many generations back. Every characteristic of a large tree will be preserved, the foliage, the color and the texture of the branches, and yet the miniature copy will often be not more than from one to three feet high. Professor C. E. Bessey tells of a case in this country in which nature has eclipsed the art of the Japanese. While climbing Green Mountain, near Bowdler, Col., Professor Bessey found growing from a crevice in one of the rocks at the summit a small pine tree, about 54 inches high, and barely a quarter of an inch in diameter. It was unbranched and bore a single terminal tuft of leaves. The tiny tree had made a good fight for existence amid the inclemencies of its exposed situation, for when it was carefully examined twenty-five distinct annual rings were discovered. Such a case of natural dwarfing is almost unprecedented.

A Convenient Sewing Table.

Get two wooden boxes exactly similar in size and shape, about 12x18, and five or six inches in depth. Cover these with cretonne and line with plain cambric to match. Cover four legs about two inches square with cretonne, and fasten the boxes to them with screws. The legs can be of any length desired, and need not be planed, as they are to be covered. One box is fastened at the top of the legs and the other at a foot from the floor. Cretonne curtains can be shirred full and fastened around the upper box, two on each side, then draped and tied to each leg with ribbon bows just at the top of the lower box. Brass-headed furniture tacks to tack the covering give a finished appearance.

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'A WATER WITCH AM I.'

Lay of a So, Dakota Farmer Who Claims to Be Gifted With Supernatural Powers.

Frank M. Withee, a pioneer farmer, of Yankton county, has, in a most mysterious manner, located water upon his farm as well as upon the farms of other Yankton county farmers. He was very much in need of water for his large farm. He had bored for water five times to the depth of 100 feet and seven times to the depth of between 40 and 70 feet, but without success.

In his predicament he remembered an old story that if a water witch holds a forked stick in her hand whenever she passes over water the willow stick will be drawn toward the earth. He also recalled another story of his youth that ants always go to water, and wherever there is a collection of ant hills there is water beneath.

He resolved to play water-witch. Here is the story of his experience: "I cut a forked willow stick, the limbs forming the fork being as large as a lead pencil, and went out to an ant village on my farm. I grasped the prongs of the willow fork and bent slightly forward in order to give the witch all possible chance to work, providing she was with me.

"Well that willow stick began to turn gently in my hands. It was just a mild force that was exerted, but it frightened me, and I was on the point of dropping the stick and getting out of that spooky locality as fast as I could, when I happened to think that I came down there to find water, and there was no sense in running away.

"I knew from the pressure on the stick that there was but little water if any beneath the ant village, and I went along until I reached a slight rise in the ground. I finally stood on top of a small ridge.

"When I bent forward the prongs of that fork began to twist in my hand. I clutched it with all my might, and the bark came off in my hands, but the third, or upright limb, turned entirely over and pointed straight toward the earth. I afterward took a 12-inch well auger and sank a hole on that spot. At a depth of 70 feet I found water, and it is 26 feet deep.

"In all the time that we have used it the amount is that well has not been reduced a barrel seemingly, and is as pure and sweet as spring water.

"Since I discovered that I possess the witch I have discovered a dozen wells in widely separated localities, and never failed to be absolutely correct in pointing out good water."

The End of the World.

The comet which an Austrian astronomer states will next year buck the earth into kingdom come and toss it, dismembered, to fertilize the furrows of space where worlds foment, have lacked into the beauties of Austrian astronomy. Since the day when a French astronomer declared that comets were composed of diamonds and gold we have encountered nothing more entertaining. A little over a century ago comets were learnedly regarded as sinister automobiles, packed not with globe but with universe trotters. Manteuffel pictured one pulling up at Paris and wondered who would be the more surprised, the boulevardiers or the tourists. The imagination of Ambrose Pare was capable of even greater flights. In his work entitled "Celestial Monsters" he describes a blood-colored comet—that sailed about freighted with axes, knives and swords, and which was named with hideously heeded gnomes.

"So horrible and frightful was" he says, "the spectacle of it and such terror did it excite among the devout that many fell sick and others died." Lambert hastened to the rescue. In his "Cosmological Letters" he distinguished stars and the blood-colored comet, however well equipped, could only destroy a few kingdoms. But later he was induced to admit that a real big one might carry off the moon or hurl us beyond the regions of Saturn, where, hideous Winter reigns interminably.

Keppler himself believed that comets were animated. He said there were more in the sky than fish in the ocean. Arago saw and counted them all. According to him there were exactly 17,500,000. According to Laplace, one of them produced the deluge. On the other hand, Newton announced that a comet as long as from here to Saturn would, if condensed to the degree of our atmosphere, find comfortable quarters in a thimble. Now comes this Austrian gentleman. The peacock that he sees in the perihelion disturbs us a little as it disturbs Flammarion. We assume, as he does, that the end of the earth will coincide, not with the end of the century, but with the end of the sun. When that event occurs we shall have been all too long dead to bother.

The Name of Barnum.

Charles A. Davis, of Forepaugh's circus, said recently that James A. Bailey had organized a \$2,000,000 stock company in London, with Dukes and Earls and Lords as his directors, to take over Barnum's circus, of which there is now little left but the name. Three hundred thousand dollars, he said, would be a fair appraisal of the property, but the good-will is worth at least \$1,000,000, and represents nothing but the value of Barnum's name ten years after his death.

"Barnum," he said, "was the greatest showman ever known, and his reputation and popularity were greater in England than in the United States. The English people could never comprehend his methods. His candor mystified them. They were accustomed to all kinds of gilded frauds and fakes, but when he announced that he had a humbug to exhibit everybody laughed and went to see it and advertised it as genuine. He first went over with Tom Thumb in 1843, and captivated the nation. Every time he went under Pathe's name, money flocked from England than any other amusement man that ever lived.

"Buffalo Bill has probably been seen by more human beings than any other professional," continued Mr. Davis, "but his name attached to a show is not worth a cent unless he appears himself. It was the same way with Booth, who was the greatest of actors, and Patti, who is the greatest of singers. A theatrical troupe traveling under Booth's name or an opera company under Patti's name, would not draw any more than a show of the name 'Barnum' attached to a show is worth a million dollars. It shows the eccentricity of the human nature."

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